FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851. [NO. 1761.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

TO BUILDERS.

ON Saturday, the 22d of March next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a Presbyterian Church at Gilchrist's Bridge, on Lumber River, the dimensions 68 by 40 feet, and to be plastered and painted. The work all to be done in workmanlike manner, and of the best materials. For further particulars, apply to either of the building committee, Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

A. T. McEACHERN,
ALEX. GRAHAM,
D. JOHNSON,
A. McLAUCHLIN,
J. GILCHRIST.

Feb'y 22, 1851. 60-3w

Howell & Brothers,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
207 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

Yard wide Window Paper in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.

Feb'y 21, 1851. 60-6w

ARMSTRONG & CATOR,

JOBBERS IN
Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods,
No. 175 Baltimore Street,
(Sixth door East of Light Street,)
BALTIMORE, Md.,

OFFER to the Trade a large stock of Bonnet, Cap, Belt and Plain RIBBONS; Bonnet Materials, and Millinery Goods generally.

STRAW BONNETS.

American Straws, consigned by and purchased from the Manufacturers, in large quantities. Also, English and French Bonnets in every variety, on usual terms at lowest prices.

Feb. 18, 1851. 60-3w

THOMAS J. MORISEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his residence from Sampson County, to Lumberton, Robeson County, and will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Bladen, Richmond, and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb 22, 1851. 60-6w

Copartnership Notice.

AREY & SHEMWELL would take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that they have associated with them, in business, Mr. JAMES R. McDONALD, (late of Salisbury;) and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

Arey & Shemwell return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Mr. McDonald would respectfully solicit his friends and acquaintances to give him a call.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand four-horse WAGON, with body, feed trough, and cover, ready for the road. It is suitable for a plantation or hauling from the River. It will be sold a bargain.

Apply to
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Feb. 19, 1851. 60-3w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale,

IN SIGHT OF TOWN.

210 ACRES, 30 acres of which is under fence and in fine order for farming. It produces well both corn, hay, potatoes, &c.—Three-fourths of the tract is flat bottom land, and a large part of it well wooded with pine, oak, &c. About 26 acres are sand hills, beautifully situated for building, as a man may stand on any part and see every house in the business part of the town, from the U. S. Arsenal to the River. This land is bounded on the West by the Charleston Road, and runs parallel with the surveyed route of the Southern Plank Road and within a few rods of it for one whole line.

I will sell it on a time of 4, 8, and 12 months, for approved notes, bearing interest after 4 months.

I also have about 140,000 BRICK, which I would be glad to exchange for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber and he will show the land.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Feb. 21, 1851. 60-3w

LOST.

A NOTE for $130, given by J. & W. L. McCleary as agents of Cape Fear Steamboat Company to G. L. Dudly, dated Jan. 1st, 1849, payable one year after date. Said note was handed to me by Alfred Martin about the 12th January to present for collection. All persons are forewarned from trading for it.

T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, Feb'y 20. 60-6w

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum:

Carpenters' Work.

For Flooring, including plank, nails, and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors, including frames, sashes, hanging, and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window Frames, exclusive of caps and sills.—The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per square.

Roof, including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per square.

Stairs, including materials. Price per square.

Masons' Work.

Door Sills and Caps, per superficial foot of rough stone. The price per foot. Window Sills and Caps, of rough stone. The price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bonds with approved security will be required of Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Sec'y of Com.
Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 60-3w

NEW BOOKS.

IK. Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 24, 1851.

Spring Goods---1851.

H. BRANSON & SON are now receiving and offer for sale—

50 bags Coffee; 10 hhds Granulated Sugar; 1 box Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls Refined Sugar; 5 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hhds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs Cheese; 3 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Breast, Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock and Pad Locks; Door and Window Latches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs. Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augurs and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes; all sizes; 16 dozen Turpentine, Timber and Chopping Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that we ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in sets; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds.

Yellow and variegated Soap, Harrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Scythe and Grass Blades, Sole Leather, Glass and Putty, Painted Pails, Brooms, Manilla and Cotton Rope. Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY.

75 bbls. Superfine and Cross Flour, in store.

Expected by next Boat,

25 bbls. "Howard Street" Flour,
25 do pure "Genessee Family" ditto,

And a great many other goods too tedious to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-6w

Monongahela Rye Whiskey.

WE have just received 25 bbls. superior Old Rye Whiskey.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-4w

Notice to Pensioners.—The subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed.

Printed Blanks furnished to such as desire them, free of charge.

Will also attend to the procuring Bounty Land Warrants.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1851. 60-3w

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 7th March, at the Shop of John Scott, his entire stock of Harness, Bridles, Collars, Mounting, &c., all of the best materials and workmanship.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Anct'r.
Feb. 24. 59

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Merchants in the interior, that he is prepared with large Warehouses at the River, where Goods will be stored free from the danger of fire.

Goods will be forwarded at the usual Commission, and charges for Drayage less than half the rates up town.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1851. 59-3w

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf

STAVES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase 200,000 white oak barrel staves, and 50,000 white oak or ashe heading. They will be received at my cooper shops in this place, or on the bank of the River at any point between this place and Wilmington. A high price will be paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed (by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county.) Administrator with the Will annexed of Malcom Chisholm, dec'd, hereby gives notice to the Heirs of said deceased, to come forward and receive their distributive shares of said Estate, as I will pay no interest from this date. JOHN EWING, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-3wpd

Opposition Blacksmith Shop.

ALL persons can have their Blacksmith work done at the shortest notice, at the Shop nearly opposite the Foundry, on Winslow street.

Should the work not be executed in a faithful manner, no charge will be made,—provided it is returned within ten days after it is taken from the Shop. ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1851. 59-3w

A Country Seat and Negroes for Sale.

PROSPECT HILL, adjoining the Town of Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd, will be offered for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 127½ acres of land, which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly situated in sight of Pittsborough, where there are Churches, and Schools, &c.

There is a dwelling house with various outbuildings, a good spring, and the land is bounded on the East by a rivulet.

—ALSO—

A five-acre lot South of the above place and adjoining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees, affording a beautiful site for building.

At the same time several likely Negroes, young men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two approved securities.

For further particulars, application may be made to the subscriber at Pittsborough.

GREEN WOMACK.
Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-4w

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $23,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddill.

In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dunns, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Stanback, and James D. Pemberton.

In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.

In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, E. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.

In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.

HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L. MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.
Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

CORN.

2500 BUSHELS for sale from the Boats or from Store.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb. 18, 1851. 59-3w

Cannon's Line of

Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian, *Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith, *Palestine,*
Gazelle, *Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.
J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

WM. MASON & SON'S REGULAR LINE

Of Baltimore & Wilmington Packets.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Shipping public, that they have made arrangements to continue the above Line of Packets, and run good vessels regularly through the year, at New York rates of freight.

The Agents' wharf in Wilmington is in a central part of the town, and immediately adjoining one of the Steamboat Company's wharf, therefore making it desirable to those who have goods for up river.

Shippers will please direct their goods shipped by "Mason's Line."

WM. MASON & SON, Agents,
No. 75, Smith's wharf, Baltimore.
ELLIS, RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents, Wilmington.
Feb'y 4, 1851. 58-4w

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD

SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street, New York.

Davies' Course of Mathematics.—Academic Course.—First Lessons in Arithmetic; School Arithmetic; University Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Geometry; Practical Geometry.

College Course.—Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Surveying; Anal. Geometry; Calculus; Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows; Logic of Mathematics.

Parker's School Philosophies.—Juvenile Philosophy; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; School Compendium.

Elementary Sciences.—Clark's Elements of Drawing; Hamilton's Elements of Physiology; Reid & Bain's Chemistry and Electricity; McIntire's Astronomy and Globes; Chamber's Zoology; Treasury of Knowledge; Page's Geology; Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

Willard's School Histories & Charts.—School History of the United States; Universal History; Historic Guide and Map of Time.

Northend's Elocutionary Works.—Little Speaker; American Speaker; School Dialogues.

Science of the English Language.—Clark's new English Grammar; Parker's Rhetorical Reader.

School Music Books.—Kingley's Juvenile Choir; Britton & Sherwood's School, Song and Hymn Book.

Dr. Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Prof. Bartlett's Treatise on Mechanics.
Prof. Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Mansfield on American Education.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail.

Jan. 24. 57-eow3m

Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools.

FEBRUARY 11, 1851.

THE Chairman for the last year reported a Statement of the number of Children in the County, as far as could be ascertained from the Returns to the Board for the year 1850 and the previous years.

Also a Statement of the amounts due to and due by the Districts;—which Statements were confirmed by the Board and directed to be entered on the Minutes.

The number of Children in the County, as stated, is about 4300; and on this statement the calculation of the apportionment is made, which will give 108 apportionments of 40 Children each.

The amounts are as follows,—due to and by Districts, to which must be added the apportionments of this year, (1851):—

Balances of the School Fund, Feb. 11, 1851.

Nos.	Due by the Fund.	Due to the Fund.
2.	$27 00	
5.	4 00	
7.	8 00	
10.		$0 40
12.	30 00	
13.	44 50	
15.	81 00	
16.	31 00	
17.	12 00	
18.	20 00	
19.	7 04	
20.	20 00	
27.	137 00	
28.	90 00	
30.	16 00	
32.	89 00	
33.	58 50	
35.	29 00	
46.	40 00	
49.		32 00
58.	40 00	
60.	137 00	
61.	40 00	
64 & 65.	12 00	
66.	81 00	
68.	18 19	
69.		10 33
72.	22 00	

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board pay to the Districts the sums which may be due, and retain the amounts which they may owe.

The payments to be made when satisfactory evidence is produced that the Schools in the Districts have been taught for a period which may entitle them to the amounts due to them respectively.

Resolved, That notice be given that the Board will not retain on hand the balances due to the Districts longer than the meeting in Jan'y 1852.

Resolved, That the ratio for the year 1851 be $25 for 40 Children, and that the Chairman pay no District more than two ratios, nor less than one

The Board appointed the following School Committees for 1851:—

District No. 1—A H Dowar, Wm Seaborn, T W Spence.
2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Morgan, Stephen Pegram.
3—A W Betts, John Spence, Wiley Sexton.
4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah Cofield, Jr., Kimbrel Jones.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, William Sexton.
6—William Williams, William Gardner, William K Hackaday.
7—John McKay, D W Massie, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thomas Johnson, R J Norris.
10—William Stewart, James Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jona Wood, Isaac Taylor, Henry Pope.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, Jno McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Geo McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John Cade, John Williford, Malcom McMillan.
20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Ballard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Alexander McLennan, John Bell, Henry R King.
25—G T King, H Wright, John Wood.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliott, Jno. Elliott, Rev E McNair.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—Alex'r D McLean, John L Atkins, Major Neill McLean.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcom Black.
36—Robert Nordon, Wm McDugald, Alex'r McPhail.
37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—James S Harrington, Archibald McLean, Hector McNeill.
39—Duncan McLean, Jr, Malcom Dove, Angus Cameron.
40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, Riley Brock.
41—Archibald McCollum, Robert Smith, Neill McLeod.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd G Ray, Allen McDougald.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—William McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.
48—Charles Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, Wm Biggs.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill C McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—Malcom McDonald, Jesse Ellis, Duncan Shaw.
58—James G Cook, Egbert Hall, Charles E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J Anderson, James W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnson, John P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—W H Partin, John Adams, Edwin Adams.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, Daniel Smith.
72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbow.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parish.

The law requires that the School Committees return to the Chairman, in one month after their appointment, a list of the Children in the Districts.

The following Districts have made no returns:

No. 46—None since 1848.
No. 60—No return since 1847.
Nos. 15, 27, 30—None since 1845.
Nos. 5, 9, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54, 55, 68—None since 1849.

Ordered, that the proceedings be published by the Chairman for a month in both of the Town papers.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
Chairman of the Board.

Each Committee, if they will take the trouble to call, or send by their Teacher, will be furnished with a copy of a newspaper containing this Report. E. L. W.

LARGE DAMAGES.

A CASE OF SLANDER was tried last week before our Superior Court,—

D. G. PATTERSON,
vs.
A. ALDEN and others.

Damages, One Thousand Dollars. [59-3wp

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Feb'y 15, 1851. 59-1m

ALMANACKS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Farmers' and Planters', and of Turner's Almanacks, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 17.

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,

277 *Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS,** and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Cloths.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
Cassimeres.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmerets; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
Ticks—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON.
Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

NOTICE.

THE public sale of the Phœnix Factory is postponed until further notice. In the mean time, the Ag't is authorized to sell at private sale.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent Phœnix Co.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale.

"THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is now defunct; and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale. The press and types and furniture are here and in good condition, and we would give a great bargain in the sale of them.

Early applications are invited.

J. M. BEASLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1851.

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

Webster.—As a public speaker, he seldom enlivens his arguments with flashes of wit, but he has said some keen things, which have become as common as "household words." Some one once told him his coat was too short. "It will be *long* enough before I get another," was his response. At a public meeting a young aspirant for poetical and political honors attempted to drink a toast to the honor of the immortal John Q. Adams, who was present. "Mr. Adams," said the toaster, "may he perplex his enemies ——" here the speaker hesitated, and Webster thundered out, "as he has his friends." Foote made a fulsome speech, thickly spread with flattery of Mr. Webster, at one time in the Senate, but the "godlike" cut him short by shouting "*git out.*" The Yankee twang he gave the sentence convulsed the Senate with irrepressible mirth.

In and After the Honey Moon.—When Hon. Truman Smith, Senator from Connecticut, returned to Washington with his youthful, accomplished and handsome Alabama wife, somebody asked him how many slaves she had. "Only one," said Truman, bowing low, and placing his hand upon his heart—"only one, who is proud to be her slave." This was very good. A correspondent of the New York Herald gives a supplementary anecdote a month later. On the night the platform gave way at the Washington Circus, Mr. Smith was present with his young wife, and it is said that when the crash came, he ran for the door, leaving the lady to shift for herself. Another lady, observing it, remarked, pointing at the honorable Senator from Connecticut—"Look! look! there goes a fugitive slave!"

Wonderful Sagacity of a Horse.—The followig incident is related by the Long Point Advocate: "A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual morning visit to the Advocate office, a sorrel horse belonging to us, galloped up and caught our arm, and made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished to go. He then left, and went off at a quick gait towards a pasture on our farm, about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his actions to desire us to follow him. This we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge, which had broken through with him. After we had extricated his companion from his dangerous position, the horse which had given us notice of his companion's danger, came up and rubbed his head against us, showing evident signs of great satisfaction."

The Printer.—Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as Printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on Laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familliar with his name, that he was a Printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a Printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Free Labor on Free Soil.—At a late meeting of the shirt makers in New York, one of them stated that she had been making, for the California trade, shirts for two firms in Maiden Lane and William streets, (which she named,) at 6d. and 9d. a piece per dozen. They were to be well stitched in every way, and all that she could make was two dozen weekly, and to work day and night. She further stated that she had not eaten any kind of meat in three weeks but once, when she was aked to dine by a friend, of whom she got a good dinner.

A friend of the lamented Hood, on whom the punster's mantle seems to have fallen, says of him: "Poor Hood! He died of pure generosity to gratify the undertaker, who wished to *urn a lively Hood!*"

From "Punch."

FALLACIES OF THE GENTLEMEN.

By a Lady, who unfortunately knows them too well.

That women are only born to be their slaves.

That dinner is to be ready for them the very minute they come into the house.

That a lady's bonnet can be put on as quickly as a gentleman's hat.

That we can dress in a minute—and that ringing the bell violently has the effect of making us dress one bit the quicker.

That they can do every thing so much better than we can, from nursing the baby down to poking the fire.

That they are "the lords of creation"—pretty lords, indeed!

That nothing can be too good for them; for I am sure if you were to put a hot joint before them every day, still they would be dissatisfied, and would be grumbling that you never gave them cold meat.

That they know our ages so much better than we do ourselves. (It's so very likely!)

That they may invite whom and as many as they please—but if we only invite our mamma to come and stop with us, or just ask a dear unmarried sister or two to stop with us for a month, that there's to be no peace for us so long as they remain in the house.

That music can be learnt without practising, and that it is necessary for them to rush out and to slam the door violently the very moment we begin to open our voices, or to run over the last new polka.

That sleeping after dinner promotes conversation.

That they know what dress and bonnet becomes us so much better than we do.

That it is necessary to make a poor woman cry, because a stupid shirt button happens to be off. I declare some men must believe that their wives cut off their shirt-buttons purposely, from the savage pleasure they take in abusing them for it.

That we are not allowed to faint, or to have the smallest fit of hysterics, without being told "not to make a fool of ourselves."

That housekeeping does not require any money, and if we venture to ask for any, that it is pleasant to be met with all sorts of black looks and insinuations as to "what we can do with it all;" or very agreeably to be told that we will be "the ruin of him some day"—(I should like to see the day!)

That the house never requires cleaning, or the tables rubbing, or the carpets beating, or the furniture renewing, or the sofas fresh covers, or, in fact, that anything has a right to wear out, or to be spoilt or broken; and in short, that everything ought to last forever!

That a poor lone woman is never to have any pleasure, but always, always, to stop at home, and "mind her children." (I'm tired of such nonsense.)

That the wish to go to the opera is to be the sure prelude to a quarrel.

That their daughters can learn music, painting, playing, dancing, and all the accomplishments, without the aid of a single master.

That the expenses of one's household do not increase with one's family, but, rather, that ten children can be supported for the same cost as one.

That no husband is perfect, like Hercules, without his club, and that the less a wife sees of her husband, the fonder she actually grows of him.

That it is a pleasure for us to sit up for them.

[Our fair correspondent says she thinks the above fallacies are enough for the present, and we certainly agree with her; but if the gentlemen show any more of their airs, she declares that she will give them a lot more.]

American Dandies in Europe.—Thackeray, in his new book, "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," speaks of the American travellers in Europe, as follows:

"Among the travellers in Europe who are daily multiplying in numbers and increasing in splendor, the United States' dandies must not be omitted. They seem as rich as the Milor of old days; they crowd in European capitals,

DEBATE IN THE SENATE,

On the President's Message respecting the Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

Mr. Clay. I have listened with great satisfaction to the reading of this message of the President. Its general tone and firm resolution announce that he will carry into effect the execution of the laws of the United States. It ought to be, and I trust will be, satisfactory to every impartial and candid man in the whole community. There is only one regret, if I were to express any, that I feel. I think the marshal of Massachusetts ought to be dismissed, and I have very little doubt, although not authorised to say any thing upon the subject, that the President is subjecting his conduct to that scrutiny which will enable him to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the point of duty whether he should or should not dismiss him.

I avail myself of the occasion to express the high satisfaction which I have felt in seeing the general and faithful execution of this law. It has been executed in Indiana under circumstances really of great embarrassment, doubt, and difficulty. It has been executed in Ohio, in repeated instances—in Cincinnati. It has been executed in the State of Pennsylvania, at the seat of government of the State, and at the great commercial metropolis of the State. It has been executed in the great metropolis of the Union—New York—I believe upon more than one occasion. It has been executed everywhere except in the city of Boston, and there has been a failure there upon two occasions to execute the law. I confess, sir, that when I heard of the first failure, I was most anxious to hear of the case of another arrest of a fugitive slave in Boston, that the experiment might be again made, and that it might be satisfactorily ascertained whether the law could or could not be executed in the city of Boston. Therefore, with profound surprise and regret, I heard of the recent occurrence, in which the law had been again treated with contempt, and the court-house of the country violated by an invasion of a lawless force. Sir, I stated upon a former occasion, that the mob consisted chiefly, as is now stated by the President, of blacks. But, when I advertised to the fact, I had in my mind those, wherever they may be, in high or low places, in public or private, who instigated, incited, and stimulated to these deeds of enormity, those poor black, deluded mortals. They are the persons who ought to be brought to condign punishment; and I trust, if there be any incompetency in existing laws to punish those who advised, and stimulated, and instigated those unfortunate blacks to these deeds of lawless enormity, that the defects will be supplied, and the really guilty party who lurks behind, putting forward these miserable wretches, will be brought to justice. I believe—at least I hope—the existing laws will be found competent to reach their case.

Mr. Hale followed Mr. Clay, in an attempt to ridicule the Message.

Mr. Clay replied with much severity.

Mr. Mason replied to Mr. Clay's congratulation that the law had been executed every where but in Boston. He stated several cases in which the law had been evaded, or the claimants subjected to heavy expenses.

Messrs. Dickinson, Cass, and Clay replied, and explained and controverted part of Mr. Mason's allegations.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Butler, Davis of Mass., and others.

Mr. Badger spoke as below.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER.

Mr. Badger. Mr. President, I agree with the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who has just taken his seat, that whether this proclamation of the President of the United States is a proper exercise of Executive power, and whether there was just occasion for the grave and serious contents of the message which he has sent us, depends upon the inquiry whether the transaction to which it has reference was one of the ordinary outbreaks of popular violence which occasionally occur in our country or not? If it was one of those ordinary outbreaks, I admit that the proclamation was uncalled for, and the case has been made to assume a degree of gravity and importance to which, in its own nature, it is not entitled. But how stands the fact? This transaction is not to be judged by its own particulars and circumstances, nor is its value and importance to be estimated by the number of those engaged in it, or the particular violence, or the particular amount of outrage involved in the transaction itself. It claims pre-eminent importance because it is the acting out of a great and widely-spread scheme throughout no small portion of New England. If this had been an occasional outbreak of negroes or of whites, growing out of the momentary excitement that men were stimulated to by the events of the day, which passed away with the hour of perpetration, it would be a case, however worthy of punishment, not worthy of the solemn importance with which it has been invested. But that is not the nature of the transaction. Sir, it is in vain to attempt to disguise it; it is but the acting out of a desperate thing long meditated, long encouraged, stimulated, and prepared for months; aye, sir, for years.

Now, how stands this case? In the year 1843, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of Prigg and Pennsylvania, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act, and now let us see whether that act is reconcilable with the positions assumed by my friend from Massachusetts on behalf of his State. What did the court decide? That the imperative obligation of carrying out the clause of the constitution in respect to the reclamation of fugitive slaves was upon the Government of the United States; that that obligation was not upon the States, as such; that the State officers who were specified in the act of 1793, and there authorized to execute the law, were not by that law pledged to execute it; that the United States had no power to require from the State officers that they should execute the law of the United States. But they held that authority was ultimately conveyed to them to execute the law if they thought proper to use it. That was the decision of the court. Now, what was the act which Massachusetts passed? In the first place she prohibited the use of her prisons for the confinement of this class of persons seized under the authority of the United States. Was that an exhibition of spite against the Supreme Court of the United States and the authorities of the nation, or was it a legitimate carrying out of that adjudication upon the meaning of the fundamental law? It was not the latter, clearly, for the court had not said that the States could not permit their prisons to be used for the purpose of confining these as well as other persons arrested under the authority of the United States. Why, then, was it withdrawn? Why, but to embarrass, to obstruct, and, as far as depended on the action of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to render it impossible to execute the law of the United States?

In the next place, the State does not stop with discharging her officers from any obligation to carry out the law. The State does not stop with declaring they shall not act in the execution of the law in their respective official capacities; but the law goes further, and expressly and unequivocally prohibits the office bearers in Massachusetts from lending their assistance as citizens of the United States, when summoned by the authority of the United States to execute the law of the United States. The law of Massachusetts provided that their constables and other officers should not execute the law, and should not aid in its execution. It is evident beyond dispute, no human ingenuity can make a doubt, no human skill can avoid the conclusion, that if that act is to be carried out, it produces this result: that if the marshal of the United States, with a process in his hand, either when he is prevented from executing the process, or when he is assailed by overpowering forces, and his prisoner about to be rescued from him, calls upon the sheriffs and other officers of the State of Massachusetts to aid him in executing his duty, they are liable to a thousand dollars fine or to two years' imprisonment for performing the duty they owe to the United States. That is what the law of Massachusetts provides. Now, the utmost that could have been said was, that after the decision in the case of Prigg and Pennsylvania, the State might, if she thought proper, have withdrawn all voluntary aid and assistance to the execution of that law. But how can she prohibit her citizens, who, though they may be sheriffs and constables of Massachusetts, are not thereby such mighty men as to be discharged from obligation to the United States? How can she justify herself?—How can any excuse or palliation be made for it, when she has prohibited every man who holds office under her from yielding obedience to a command made by an officer of the United States to assist in the execution of a lawful process in his hands?

Mr. President, that is the first step in these proceedings. It dates back to 1843. Here is a law intelligible to the people of the United States. To execute this law is so disgraceful that no man holding office under the State of Massachusetts shall be permitted to engage in such an act of infamy; and to undertake to do it is to commit an offence worthy of two years' imprisonment. He who does it shall be put in the common jail, confined with felons, treated as a disgrace to the State, and an ignominy to his fellow creatures. That is the first step. Then we have the meeting of the abolition societies; we have public meetings called; we have lectures—and that infamous man to whom the Senator from Kentucky has alluded, and to whom no man can allude in terms more severe than his demerit deserves—that infamous foreigner who has dared to invade the shores of this country and endeavor to stir up the population to acts of violence, and resistance of the law, and dissolution of the Union—we have him and his associate lecturers; we have these societies, we have the pulpits—yes, sir, we have those who affect to follow the Divine teacher of the christian religion, and what have they all taught? We have, too, the same strain in all parts of that section of the country, "the law is odious; you are free; the constitution which pronounced that the chains of slavery which were around you in the country from which you fled follow you here, is prohibited, and this is done by a 'higher law.' You are not bound to submit to this; collect means, prepare arms, defend yourself, and trust to every fugitive slave in the country for assistance, for aid, for protection."

That is what they have said; and now, after all this has been gone through; after the Legislature of Massachusetts have, as far as they could, established and fixed an ignominy upon this law; after they have declared that to aid in its execution in any way is incompatible with the high dignity of office bearer in the State of Massachusetts, and that even a constable or a sheriff must consider himself as a degraded wretch if he puts forth his hand to assist in the execution of the law—after all these efforts have been made, through foreign and domestic lecturers in favor of sedition, through public meetings and assemblies, what do we find? Every species of obstruction by pettifogging lawyers, false charges brought forward, false arrests made, for the purpose of deterring those gentlemen who are in pursuit of slaves who had escaped from them. And, finally, we find when a slave has been arrested, when an examination is going on, and when a delay has been asked professedly for the purpose of procuring evidence—but the subsequent events show us with the covert purpose to have an opportunity to effect the violent rescue of the party in custody—when we find these things followed by certainly a most rare and most astounding exhibition in this country, of a collection of free negroes, members of a degraded race, degraded every way, having the effrontery to come forward in the public view, in a great city, and by violence overpower and insult the officers of the law and rescue the prisoner, it becomes an act of alarming importance. Not, as I have mentioned, on account of the degree of violence, or the number of the parties engaged in the perpetration of the outrage, but because it is the carrying out of what has been intimated of the law of the Legislature, and what has been directly consummated by the public declarations of preachers, lecturers, and public meetings held throughout that State. Now, I must say that under such circumstances I believe the President of the U. States would have been totally wanting to his duty if he had done less than he has done. I very much question whether he might not with propriety have done more, but had he done less he would have shown himself unworthy of the high place he occupies, and criminally insensible to the great interests committed to his charge.

Mr. President, whenever an outrage of this kind is committed, experience, permit me to say, has taught me that danger is to be apprehended, not from a prompt interference, but from delay. We all recollect the accounts given us of those outrages in 1779 and 1780, which disgraced the island of Great Britain. We recollect, and all know very well, that had the attention of the Government been called to the first outbreaks on that occasion those transactions would have been immediately suppressed, and the supremacy of the law would have been established with but little difficulty and no bloodshed.—What was the case there? It bore a strong analogy to the present outbreak. Societies had been formed first of obscure men, of little estimate, or power, or consideration, who, professing themselves to be the exclusive defenders of the protestant interests, were endeavoring to sow the seeds of dissension among the people of Scotland and England, on account of measures in the one kingdom accomplished, and in the other projected, for removing a small portion of the grievous discriminations then affecting his Majesty's Catholic subjects in Great Britain. When the first outbreaks occurred, they were small and inconsiderable. The Government looked on inattentively. No efficient power was put forth to crush them or punish the parties concerned; and we all know what was the consequence from this criminal indifference and neglect. These associations acquired such power that for a time, in the year 1780, they had the vast city of London in their hands. Various murders, robberies and massacres pervaded the whole of it, and at last the outbreak had to be extinguished in the blood of the citizens, shed by bands of soldiery, called in under the necessities of the case to reduce them to subjection; and by offering up great numbers of victims upon the altar of justice, in the regular course of judicial proceedings, the outbreak was suppressed. All tell us that had the Government struck a blow at the first exhibition of this violence, springing out of these previous concerts, prepared for by the previous arrangements, the country would have been saved what must stand as an everlasting disgrace to Great Britain. Many innocent lives would have been saved, and a vast amount of the property of the innocent inhabitants. But the Government, not having put forth a hand in the beginning to stop this, these people were stimulated to excessive violence and crimes, by the supineness of the Government, giving an opportunity to these persons to seduce the people from their duties and to engage them in these hazardous expeditions.

In my opinion, in issuing this proclamation the President has done wisely.—Sir, I know nothing of any such proposition in a Government of laws as that the question whether the law is to be executed or not shall depend on the opinion of the people whether they like it or not.—He who obeys only those laws that he likes, obeys no law; he only follows his own inclination, and is no patriot. He is no man of conservative principles; he is no man worthy of being a citizen of a great and free republic who does not hold himself ready at any moment promptly to lend his assistance to execute those laws which are odious to him, as well as those which he regards as being perfectly right.

When, therefore, we see the test made in a part of the Union, that whether a law is to be executed or not is to depend on whether the people like it or not—when we see the Legislature of a great, wealthy, and populous State coming forward and passing laws making such a discrimination, allowing assistance to the laws of the United States by its own officers, when they like those laws, and withdrawing and prohibiting it, and treating the U. States as alien to their affections and opposed to their best interests and happiness, when they do not like the law which has been passed by the United States—I say when such things are seen, and when under the influences suggested a popular outbreak has taken place, and a person has been rescued from the hands of justice, the President who does not consider that as an important case, and as a case of high concernment to his country, is signally deficient in the high intelligence which should belong to his station; and, if so conceiving it, does not act at least with the promptitude and energy which has characterized the late proceeding of the President of the United States, he proves himself totally unworthy of the confidence and of the place which he holds.

In the Senate on Monday the debate on this subject was resumed. We have only room for the following interesting sketch taken from the Republic:

The interesting debate on Mr. Clay's motion to refer the President's message to the Judiciary Committee was yesterday continued in the Senate. Mr. Berrien explained the position of Georgia in relation to the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law, and discussed at some length the propriety and necessity of State legislation to remove the obstacles now interposed to the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Rhett, the new Senator from South Carolina, followed. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional. He demolished a series of decisions of the Supreme Court, and shook off a score of justices as the lion tosses the "dew-drops from his mane." He bade farewell to the Democratic party—charged them with abandoning their principles at the last session, and with going over to Mr. Clay. We understood him to say that this was probably the last time that he should speak in the Senate, and that he considered the Union "engulfed."

The floor was then taken by Mr. Clay, who spoke briefly, but with great animation and eloquence. He repelled the blows that had been aimed at him by the ultras of the North and South. He reviewed the various positions taken by the Senator from South Carolina and the doctrines of the school to which he belonged. To the charge of being an "agitator" he replied with spirit and effect; and explained very clearly, and in a manner most satisfactory, the objects he had in view in moving the reference of the message. We have seldom listened to Mr. Clay when he has spoken with so much point, fervor, and force.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, thought that the civil power of the State he in part represented was adequate to the vindication of the laws, without the employment of military force by the Federal Government. He replied to the remarks of Mr. Berrien and Mr. Badger, which he thought bore with undue weight upon the people of Massachusetts. He predicted there would be no resort to the army or navy to enforce the law in Massachusetts, as he deemed that there would be no necessity for Federal coercion.

The following extract from the Speech of Senator Clemens, of Alabama, is a high and just tribute to the patriotism of President Fillmore:—

"Under these circumstances the President would have been false to the high trust confided to him, false to his country, false to his own fame, if he had hesitated one moment to give the public assurance of his determination to vindicate the violated majesty of the law, and carry out by force, if need be, the mandates of the constitution. Nay, more, sir—the very men who now make light of his proclamation would have been the first to denounce and upbraid him if he had exhibited the least hesitation as to the line of his duty. Sir, I honor him for his course, and if the approbation of a political opponent, who has in times past done him some wrong, be at all grateful to him, let him be assured that not I only, but thousands of others of my political friends heartily thank him for what he has done, and fervently thank God that we have in this crisis a patriot and a statesman at the head of affairs who knows his duty and dares to perform it."

The following documents accompany the President's Message. They show that the Constitution and Laws are not to be trifled with, with impunity, and that the whole moral and physical force of the Government will be invoked in behalf of Law and order.

War Department, Washington, February 17, 1851.

Sir: Information has just been communicated to the President that a number of persons, principally people of color, in the city of Boston, did, a few days since, combine to prevent the execution of the law providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and did forcibly rescue a slave who had been arrested, from the custody of the officers of justice. It is possible that the city authorities may find it necessary to call in the military force to aid in the execution of the law. If such should be the case, and the marshal or any of his deputies shall exhibit to you the certificate of the circuit or district judge of the United States in the State of Massachusetts, stating that, in his opinion, the aid of a military force is necessary to insure the due execution of the laws, and shall require your aid and that of the troops under your command, as a part of the *posse comitatus*, you will place under the direction and control of the marshal yourself and such portion of your command as may be deemed adequate to the purpose. If neither the circuit nor district judge should be in the city of Boston when the exigency above referred to shall occur, the written certificate of the marshal alone will be deemed sufficient for you to afford the requisite aid.

C. M. CONRAD.

Brevet Major George A. Thomas, commanding officer, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

Navy Department, Feb. 17, 1851.

Sir: The Department has received information that a prisoner, arrested as a fugitive slave in Boston, was forcibly rescued from the deputy of that district, on Saturday last, by lawless violence, in the very seat of justice of that city. When we had last advices he had not been recaptured. It therefore becomes necessary to take immediate measures for the execution of the law in this and all similar cases; and whilst it is hoped that the civil officers will stand in need of no military assistance from the forces of the United States, you are instructed that, if the marshal, or any of his deputies charged with the service of process by competent authority, shall produce to you the certificate of the justice or district judge of the United States that, in his opinion, combinations against the execution of the law of the United States exist in that district, too powerful to be overcome by the civil authority, you will promptly order the marines, or any other force under your command, to accompany and aid the marshal in making arrests, in preventing rescue, or in recapturing any person who has escaped or been rescued by virtue of any process in his hands. If, however, neither the justice nor district judge shall be present in the city of Boston at the time when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certificate from the marshal or deputy, and tender the aid required.

To avoid any excess of authority, you will, in all such cases, direct the officer in command of the force herein described to receive, while on this service, the orders of the marshal or deputy, and act only in strict obedience thereto.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Commodore John Downes.

From Boston.—The Common Council of Boston fully endorsed the action of the other branch of the City Government, instructing the City Marshal to employ his whole force, if necessary, in the support of the United States officers in carrying out the fugitive slave law. They cordially respond also to the proclamation of the President.

Alexander Burton, negro, was arrested at Salem on the 21st. The cry was immediately raised by his friends that he was a "fugitive," and a crowd of nearly three thousand persons assembled in the vicinity of his shop; whereupon *the Mayor took the precaution to call out the whole police force of the city, the Sheriff, and the officers under him, to quell any attempt that might be made towards a rescue.* The prisoner was carried to Boston and there duly discharged, the District Attorney having discovered that the wrong person had been arrested.

Eighth Arrest on Account of "Shadrach's" Rescue.—On Sunday afternoon, at his old-clothes shop in Cambridge st., Boston, a colored man named Lewis Hayden, was arrested, and being taken before Commissioner Hallett, pleaded not guilty, and was bailed for his appearance on Saturday next by James N. Buffum, of Lynn, in $3000. It appears that Hayden is the fugitive who escaped from Kentucky by the aid of Fairbank and Delia Webster. His friends afterwards raised $750, the price asked for him, and he is now free. The Boston papers state that he presided at one of the first colored meetings after the passage of the fugitive law. It is said that he is the colored man who tapped Shadrach on the shoulder in the Court room, and said "We will stand by you to the death." Also, that he harbored him in his house in Southac street, and procured the cab in which he was finally driven away.—*New York Express.*

Fugitives Leaving Boston.—We learn from the Boston Traveller that within a few days past quite a number of fugitive slaves, who have lived in that city since their escape, some for two years or more, and others for a shorter period, have left the city. The number is stated by some as high as one hundred.

Boston, Feb. 27.

The late Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.—It is stated that a writ has been issued, at the suit of Alexander B. Burton, the Salem barber, against District Attorney Lunt, for false and malicious prosecution. Damages laid at $10,000.

It is also stated that writs have been issued on behalf of Shadrach Simms, against Patrick Riley, deputy marshal, Commissioner Curtis, and several city constables, for an assault and battery; and in the cases of the constables for false imprisonment, in having assisted contrary to form of statute, in detaining him, while held under arrest as a fugitive slave.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 21—Brig Joann from Martinique; Schr Del Norte from Thomaston. 23—Brigs Oxford from Georgetown, S. C., Tangier from Havana, Francis Lavin from Charleston; Schr T B Hodgman from Charleston. 24—Schrs Castellan from Charleston, Mary Abigail from Shallotte. 25—Schrs Empire and Minerva Wright from New York. 26—Schr Mary Powell from New York. 27—Brigs Martha Kinsman from Charleston, Berona from New York; Schrs Wm Hart from Philadelphia, A J DeRosset and Cabot from New York, Palestine and Gen Irvin from Baltimore.

UNION MEETING IN SURRY.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Surry county, without distinction of party, assembled in the Court House in Rockford, on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1851.

When, on motion of John M. Cloud, Esq., Gen. Solomon Graves was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, Josiah Cowles, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, the chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Col. H. M. Waugh, Tyre Glen, E. Thompson, A. W. Martin, and Wm. W. Waff, Esqs., to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the citizens of Surry county upon the subject of the compromise measures of the late Session of Congress.

While the committee were deliberating, upon a call from the chair, the Hon. N. Boyden entertained the meeting with a short speech in his best style, approbatory of the course of Clay, Cass, Webster, Foote, Dickinson, and other patriotic members of Congress, in support of the measures commonly called the peace measures and in support of the Union. At the close of his remarks, the committee reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the recent course of distinguished Democrats and Whigs, members of the thirty first Congress of the United States, in which they express their belief, that a renewal of sectional controversy, upon the subject of Slavery, would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects; and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided, except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof, effected by the Compromise Acts passed at the last session of Congress, have declared their intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develope; and in which to make their resolution effective, they have further declared, that they will not support for the office of President, or Vice President, or of Senator or representative in Congress, or as a member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the revival of any form of agitation upon the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That when the members of this meeting declare their devotion and attachment to the constitutional Union of these States, they honestly believe, they but express the undivided sentiments of the citizens of Surry, and of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, who are equally opposed to fanaticism on the one side, and agitating ultraism on the other, and although sincere in the opinion that a repeal of the fugitive slave law, or material alterations in its provisions would be an act of gross injustice and bad faith, calculated to alarm the whole of the slave States, destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust, as would render the further maintenance of the Union very difficult, if not utterly impossible, yet they rely with entire confidence on the influence of distinguished patriotic Union men, in every section, and of all parties, to avert an event ruinous not to one State alone, not to any particular section, but to American liberty and the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Which being read by the Secretary, upon a call of the meeting John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford, rose and addressed the meeting in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, commendatory of the objects of the meeting, strongly marked throughout with undeviating devotion to the Union, and in support of the resolutions. John A. Lillington, Esq., of Davie, being next called on, engaged the attention of the meeting in a few happy and appropriate remarks in support of the object of the meeting and resolutions.

At the conclusion of which, the resolutions were put upon their adoption by the chair and were passed unanimously and by acclamation.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolutions, to the Editors of the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for publication. [Other State papers requested to copy.] A resolution of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary were unanimously passed; and the meeting adjourned.

S. GRAVES, Chairman.

J. Cowles, Sec'y.

JENNY LIND AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.

Jenny Lind has proved immensely attractive here. Her first five concerts have realized over $90,000. She gives five more, and then goes to St. Louis, and will be in Cincinnati about the 1st of April.

Mrs. Madison's household effects are advertised in the Washington papers to be sold at auction. Among them are an original portrait of Washington by Stuart, one of Jefferson, Madison and Mrs. M. by the same great artist; one of John Adams, by Col. Trumbull, and one of Monroe, by Vanderlyn; all originals, and painted especially for Mr. Madison, and have never been out of the possession of the family. Besides these are portraits of the three great American discoverers, Columbus, Vespucius and Cabot, and many other very valuable paintings.

Sentence of Commodore Jones.—This officer whose trial by Court Martial has been going on at Washington for some time past, has been found guilty of speculating in gold dust with the public funds, and suspended for five years, half of the time without pay. The President has approved the sentence.

Important if True.—We copy the following paragraph from the Auburn Advocate of Wednesday:

A Great Invention in the Art of Printing.—Mr. I. L. Burdick, of Utica, has succeeded in inventing a new cylinder printing press, which is certainly far ahead of anything now in use. This press prints both sides of the paper by one revolution: will print twice as fast as the Hoe press, and do its work as well or better than the Adams press, and it requires but half the labor in feeding it, while the cost of the machine, it is believed, will be less than that of any power press. There is one of these presses now at work in Utica. Printers, and all concerned in the business, will do well to call and see for themselves.

The Piedmont Whig, published at Warrenton, in Fauquier county, Va., says that in the upper part of that county, several days since, a wife gave birth to two children—making six in less than three years. She has been married but seven years, and has TEN children—five of which cannot walk.

A loin of mutton was on the table, and the gentleman opposite took the carver in his hand. "Shall I cut it saddlewise?" quoth he. "You had better cut it bridlewise," replied his neighbor, "for then we shall all have a better chance to get a bit in our mouths!"

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a call made by the Commissioners appointed at the last session of the Legislature, for the re-building the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a number of the old Stockholders and others interested in the work, assembled at the Court House in this City, on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, M. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. Duncan Cameron, Chairman, and Wm. W. Holden and Col. George Little, Secretaries. On motion of Gen. Saunders, a Committee was appointed to report to the meeting, first, upon the propriety of accepting the terms proposed by the late General Assembly, and secondly, as to the steps proper to be taken in carrying out the measures contemplated by the Act for reconstructing the Road. Gen. Saunders, Chas. L. Hinton, John S. Eaton and John D. Hawkins were appointed said Committee.

In the afternoon Resolutions were adopted, accepting of the propositions made by the Legislature, and also to receive subscriptions for Stock. Special Commissioners were appointed for opening Books on the first Monday in March, or as soon thereafter as practicable at Raleigh, Forestville, Franklinton, Louisburg, Henderson, Oxford, Gaston, Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk. A free and conversational sort of debate was held, in which all seemed to agree that the Stock would readily be taken, and that the Road, when properly re-constructed, would pay at least 9 or 10 per centum on the capital invested. During the meeting, repeated compliments were paid to the energetic and indefatigable President of the Road, (Major Vass) in being able to keep the Road in operation at all. And he certainly deserves all manner of praise, for, to use the language of the venerable President of the meeting, "the idea of a Rail Road, without wood or iron, making $70,000 a year, is certainly one of the miracles of the age." The special Commissioners are directed to report to the General Commissioners immediately after the 90 days' expiration, and if the entire stock be not taken by the old Stockholders, then let others take the residue. We have no doubt the stock will be readily subscribed for.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following is an extract from a letter of a North Carolina correspondent of the Southern Baptist:

"There are many interesting incidents interwoven with the history of Eastern North Carolina. Not the least among them is a fact recently brought to light in the old records of Pitt county. While collecting materials for the North Carolina Gazeteer at the Court House in Greenville, I read the proceedings of a popular meeting in the county town, declaring their independence of the crown of Great Britain, and their determination to be free. This declaration was made months prior to the declaration in Mecklenburg county, which has generally been regarded as the first declaration of independence made in America. Thus we see that the people of Pitt county have the honor of being the first to set up the standard of independence of British authority on this side of the Atlantic."

Appropriations for North Carolina.—The River and Harbor bill passed by the House of Representatives last week includes the following items:

For the improvement of the harbor at Wilmington, North Carolina, and a re-survey of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, and for the survey of the harbor at the mouth of New river, below Jacksonville, $10,000.

For a survey of the harbor at Beaufort, with an estimate of the cost and advantages to said harbor of connecting the river Neuse therewith, $2,500.

For the completing of the removal of the sand shole in Pamlico river, below Washington, North Carolina, $5,000.

For re-opening a communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean, $100,000.

Messrs. Stanly, Outlaw, and Shepperd, voted for the bill: Messrs. Ashe, Venable, Caldwell, Deberry, and Daniel, against it. Mr. Clingman's name does not appear on either side.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Look out for Counterfeits.—We were shown yesterday, says the *Cheraw Gazette* of the 25th instant, a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of this State, which was put upon one of our citizens in the dusk of the evening by a stage passenger. The general appearance of the bill would prevent imposition under ordinary circumstances. It is numbered 98, letter G., dated May 4th, 1846, and payable to H. Martin.—The signatures of the Cashier and President are badly executed. It purports to be signed by C. H. Goodwyn, President and S. T. Robinson, Cashier.

Columbia Telegraph.

The Bible and Gov. Bell.—The American Bible Society have forwarded a copy of the Scriptures to Gov. Bell, of Texas, probably to convince him that Shakspeare was not the author.

Things at York, Pa.—The York Republican of Wednesday has the following item:

To the Prettiest Girl in York.—The post-master of this borough received from Philadelphia, on Monday, a letter, the contents of which he is profoundly ignorant of, addressed "To the Prettiest Girl in York," he to be the judge. He has no desire to get himself into a scrape, and therefore proposes to the ladies to leave the matter to a committee of young gents.

Papier Mache is not paper mashed, but laid on the layers. These are placed on the models and dried from time to time in an oven. The polishing is completed by the application of the hands. Women with soft, broad palms and elastic fingers receive the highest wages at the Birmingham factories, where the article is made.

Remedy for Head Ache.—A friend informs us that if persons who are subject to sick head ache will look steadily for two or three minutes at a piece of green baize, green silk, or other green material, when they feel the spell coming on, they can throw it off entirely. He has tried it frequently, and never knew it to fail.

Portland Advertiser.

To Cure Scratches on Horses' Feet.—Mr. Lewis Pryon, of Erin, Georgia, furnishes the "Southern Cultivator" with the following recipe: Wash the feet well with warm soap-suds, wipe them dry, sprinkle finely pulverized blue-stone over the raw places, then give a good coat of copal varnish, turn the animal on a dry pasture or a lot a few hours, and you will have no more trouble with it. I cured a case of long standing the first trial.

SUPREME COURT

Since our last, Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By Pearson, J.—In Hardy v Bertie; judgment reversed and so, in State v Jones, from Ashe; reversed and *venire de novo*. Attorney, from Martin, directing the firmed. Also, in Hathaway v an, affirming the judgment. Hockoryunt Turnpike Compan affirming the judgment. Also, man, from Craven, declaring ror. Also, in Ormond v Moye, firming the judgment. Also, in from Rockingham, affirming so, in McLeod v Kirkham, from the judgment. Also, in Green vens, in equity from Sampson, with costs. Also, in Knight v from Nash, declaring that the is not secured by the deed. Also venport, in equity, from Henderson the bill of sale was intended as directing a reference. Also, in Ewald, in equity, from Richmond, with costs. Also, in Paul v Rice Also, in Devereux v Burgwin, ton, affirming the judgment. Williams, from Rutherford, affirment. Also, in Wharton v Hayford, affirming the judgment. v Bullock, in equity, from Gre the bill with costs. Also, in Re from Guilford, in equity; decree so, in Ward v Turner, in equity versing the decree with direction

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We take pleasure in laying readers the following brief a notice of the last volume Law Reports, contained in number of the United States Magazine. It shows the high our judiciary abroad.

"We perceive that these Reports by Seaton Gales, Esq. To the mantle of the father. The pres Carolina will see that we refer to Esq., the editor of the old "Centinel tory" of 1814-'16, one of the most valuable law journals in the area law. The N. C. Reports are of more especially, we think, during which Judge Gaston presided on "fiery Mats" of Southern eloquence on the Bench his ardent mind pliancy to the renderings of chastened judgments.

"The profession will find a very of the vexing question of bail and the rule which requires the creditor from all the debtors in the jail he resorts to the bail of either. The principals, surety and co-surety ex ties," —as well as to joint and several —are passed upon with unusual ac Pearson says "all judgments are several." This is one of those pe nevertheless, we are inclined to ically true."

Superior Court Terms.—The Court commences its Spring T counties of this Judicial Distric Judge Manly is on the circuit, have been holden in Moore Montgomery.

Stanly,	Mar
Anson,	"
Richmond,	"
Robeson,	"
Bladen,	"
Columbus,	Ap
Brunswick,	"
New Hanover,	"
Sampson,	"
Cumberland,	May

Adjustment.—In reference to ty between the Hon. S. W. Inge Hon. Edward Stanly, which ga the debate in the House of Re tives yesterday week, we are a to state that *they met each o* pistols, and, *after an exchange* between the parties, the fifth Stanly advanced to the opposite expressed a desire that the matt be terminated, and, in order to an amicable settlement, stated remarks made by Mr. Stanly in to Mr. Inge were made by Mr. reply to what he considered a sonality on the part of Mr. In first remarks. And as the frien Inge stated those remarks to political, and, as such, should personal bearing, Mr. Stanly his remarks. And the above is submitted to the principals, and accepted, the difficulty between announced as honorably and settled."—*National Intelligencer.*

Stanly was attended by Mr. Washington City, and Wm. Cos of Maryland; Inge by Gov. B Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

The amount of duties levied o chandise and passengers passing the State of New Jersey during 1850, and paid into the state tr $75,512.

COMMERCIAL REC

ARRIVALS.

Feb 26—Steamer Gov Graham, wit Telegraph and Express, with goods for Wm McIntyre, H Eramberr, Jas Wh W Steel, J D Williams, Council & C Andrews, Murchison, Reid & Co, Bern lard, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Heade Hall, Sackett & Co, Dr T J Patrick, ley, H L Myrover & Co, Cook & Ta Carr, W K Lane, W J McConnel, J W Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers & Woolley & Co, J E Bryan, Hall & Jo Yates, W Draughon, W H Haywood & Banks, W J Parker, N Kendall, E Gou A London & Co, E W Wilkings, D Mc

Feb 26—Steamer Chatham, with s Cook & Taylor, S Boan, H L Myrover & Erambert, J Price, D Jones, R Strickl & Johnson, M Greentree & Co, C H James Lewis, B Jack, W Dawson, D M John D Williams.

Passengers—A McKethan, J F Geo H Robinson, L McKellar, H Erambert, Methael, Miss Chapman, Mr Gillespie James Robinson. 10 deck passengers.

March 1—Steamer Henrietta, with g & T Waddill, Cook & Johnson, S Bason son & Son, S J Hinsdale, Blount's Creek H Whitfield, G W McDonald, Beaver Cr Hall & Hall, P P Johnson, Cook & Ta Brown, F D Reece, A A McKethan, Jr Wm Wilson, D McNeill & Co, F & H Smith, M McKinnon, J R Maxwell, J H Dawson, S Pipper, Geo McComb, Wm Bo Strickland, N King, Wm D Howell, G W J C Wooten, McNeill & Barnes, W J Mary Thomas, J G McDougald.

March 1—Steamer Chatham, with g Jenkins & Roberts, Snow Camp Co, Mr Reid & Co, D Beard, Grafton & Gordon Neill, J Stafford, J F Chambers, Randa Mrs S Smith.

March 2—Steamer Gov Graham, w Mike Brown in tow, and goods for Earn Moss, Lee & McDowell, Jenkins & Ro F Chambers, Williams, Haywood & Co, son, Reid & Co, Summerell & Powe, J H ley, B Rose & Son, T J Johnson & Co, S McAdoo, H L Myrover & Co, J & B G C T Haigh & Son, J R & J Sloan, A S B Blocker & Bullard, H M Turner & Co, F rick, W J McConnell, J B Walton, E F Beard, Geo Lauder, A Rencher, J Newl Baker, Jos Cansey, Randolph Co, J S & ner, S A Taylor, Snow Camp Co, W T hast, Gilmer & Glenn, R W Kenlaw, W T roy, A A McKethan, Boger & Maxwell, B Reese, R T Long, E Penry, S Roon, C Fi A Harrison, Mrs M E Hall, D Bedsole, phy & Co, P Taylor, F D Breece, J D W

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851.

MAIL FAILURES.—There were a number of provoking failures of the mail during the past week, some of them whilst the weather was so fine that it seemed there could be no excuse for them.—The following, from the Raleigh Times, leads us to believe that the failures are elsewhere than on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which generally bears the blame of mail failures.

Mails.—The Northern Mail beyond Gaston failed again on Wednesday; and we are without any intelligence from the North, since the papers of Monday morning. Whatever are the causes which so frequently prevent a connection between the Petersburg and Raleigh and Gaston cars, it is about time they were removed. The public may, perhaps, begin to enquire curiously into them, ere long; and *possibly* it may appear that the Road which has the *worst name* is entitled to the *least blame.*

CENSUS.—It is certainly very provoking *to see* how constantly North Carolina is disparaged by the public press, even by one so usually accurate as the National Intelligencer. We recently had occasion to remark upon a statement in that paper to the effect that the increase of population in this State was so nearly nominal as to show an average increase of only about 6 per cent. in the last ten years. That statement was made before the Census had been nearly completed; and though as far as the work had been done it effectually disproved the story, yet there might be some palliation for the error in the fact that the census was incomplete.

Now that it is complete, however, we find what purports to be an official statement in the same paper, by which it is made to appear that the entire increase of our population, in the whole State, is only 6,581! In 1840, North Carolina had 507,602 free inhabitants, and 245,817 slaves, making 753,419 in all. *Now*, according to the semi-official statement is the Intelligencer, she has 480,000 free people, and 280,000 slaves. In all 760,000 inhabitants. And the federal population is computed on this grossly erroneous statement at 648,000; according to which, it is said, (the ratio being ascertained to be about 93,170,) North Carolina is to lose two Representatives in Congress. Here is a budget of blunders. The actual population of our State is, according to the census, 870,800, viz: free persons 581,342, slaves 289,458. The federal population is therefore 755,000, and we shall be entitled to eight Representatives in Congress,—losing one, instead of two, as stated by the Intelligencer.

Since the above was in type, the Intelligencer has corrected the errors of which we complain—not, however, until they had been copied into many other papers, in which the correction will scarcely appear.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The valuable Table in this paper is copied from the Register, to which it was furnished by Col. Little, U. S. Marshal.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We call attention to the notice for a meeting to-morrow, at the Court House, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society in this county. Not directly interested ourselves in agriculture, we are nevertheless persuaded that to such Societies is the North indebted for the superior advancement and prosperity of that great leading interest, and that similar associations will help to produce similar results here.

FREIGHTS ON THE CAPE FEAR.—In answer to an inquiry by letter, we state, that by the last published Rates of Freight of the several Steam Boat Companies, they "relinquish the receiving and forwarding of goods at Wilmington," which will therefore be hereafter attended to by the Agents of the individual shippers. The forwarding at this place had previously been given up to private Agencies.

A BEAUTIFUL VEHICLE.—We had the pleasure of seeing, a few days ago, at the Carriage Making Establishment of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, of this place, a Buggy, just made by Mr. Whitfield, which we regard as the most elegantly finished and tastily constructed job of work of that kind that we ever saw. We advise our readers, who desire to examine a beautiful specimen of Home Manufacture, to call at Mr. Whitfield's shop, before some young gentleman or other shall be fortunate in securing it for the purpose either of going for a wife, or of delighting one after she is secured.

We learn from the North State Whig, that the Hon. Edward Stanly declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

GREENSVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The North State Whig publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders.—$60,000 have been already subscribed and it is said that the balance necessary to build the road, will be made up as soon as the route is selected.

Alfred Moye, Esq. of Pitt, was elected President, and Messrs. Joseph Potts, Benj'n F. Hanks, B. F. Havens, and R. L. Myers, of Beaufort county, Thomas Hanrahan, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt county, John W. Farmer, of Edgecombe county, and Thomas D Hogg, of Wake county, were elected Directors.

SMALL POX AT CHARLOTTE.—It was hoped that this disease had disappeared from Charlotte, but on the 22d the Board of Health reported two new cases.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES.—The act passed by the late Legislature providing for a Record of Marriages, makes it the duty of every Justice, or Minister of the Gospel, who may marry any persons, to transmit a certificate of the fact to the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the marriage takes place; and of the Clerk to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, with a suitable index, in one month after he receives the certificate. A fine of $25 is imposed for a failure to perform this duty, either by the Minister, Justice, or Clerk.

THE POSTAGE BILL.—The Senate has passed by a vote of above two to one, the bill to reduce the postage on letters, with important amendments, which render it necessary that the bill should go before the House for concurrence in those amendments.

The most important amendment is, that instead of a uniform rate of three cents on letters weighing not more than half an ounce, the Senate fixes three cents on all such letters where the postage is prepaid, and five cents where it is not prepaid. These are the rates recommended by the Postmaster General at the commencement of the present session, and no doubt they will generally be satisfactory. Under them, correspondence will be immensely increased. Our own experience shows, that we pay more postage under the present rates than we did when they were twice as high. And we doubt not that the same result will happen under this further reduction.

By a report made from the Ordnance Department to the Senate, it appears that there are, belonging to the United States,—

Muskets fit for service, of every description,	511,229
Number unserviceable,	8,818
Of Rifles of every kind,	61,891
Number unserviceable,	8,166
Of Pistols of every description,	25,374
Number unserviceable,	1915

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Europa has arrived with Liverpool papers to the 15th ult.

Cotton had suffered a further decline of ¼ to ⅜ of a penny. Middling Uplands are quoted at 6¾d. Sales of the week 24,700 bales. Breadstuffs were also much depressed.

The only political news relates to the exciting question of Papal aggression. Four nights continuous debate resulted in giving Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 332.

In New York, Cotton declined half a cent on the receipt of this news. In Baltimore, the decline was 1 cent.

See the interesting debate in the Senate on the President's Message.

The speech of Mr. Clemens commanded much attention. He was originally opposed to the compromise measures, but he said, he had determined to give them a fair trial. If, as was now asserted by some, the fugitive law could not be sustained, he was ready to say that the Union could not be maintained, but he went on to show that the law had been, substantially, observed, and went through the various cases in order to prove it.

The Boston Courier says that, with the exception of a few of the most violent abolition and disunion journals, the public have received both the Proclamation and the Message of the President with sentiments of high approbation. We hope that Massachusetts will act in accordance with those sentiments, and wipe out the disgrace with which the quiet permission of outrages against the laws has covered her.

The abolitionists at the North and the disunionists at the South received the President's Proclamation with about equal respect. In Boston, the U. S. Commissioner caused it to be read in his court during the examination of Wright; and thereupon the counsel for Wright ridiculed it.—The Commissioner very properly expressed astonishment that any citizen should ridicule a Proclamation from the President of the U. S. in favor of maintaining the laws.

On the other hand, the Charleston Mercury received the Proclamation by telegraph, but did not even publish it, "thinking it unnecessary to afflict its readers with all its legal forms and verbiage." The "Southern Press" at Washington also ridiculed it.

The Wilmington Journal professes to desire to discuss the subject of constitutional reform "calmly and dispassionately, simply for the purpose of placing the truth before its readers." In such a spirit we are and have been quite willing to meet the Journal. But is it a "calm and dispassionate" discussion, to go out of the way to class the Whigs of North Carolina with the abolitionist Seward? Is it "calm and dispassionate discussion" to charge the Whig papers in this district with "hoisting the black flag"? Or to charge them with "nonsense and a cheat"? Or to charge them with "political hypocrisy and double dealing," and falsely to assert that this charge had been "fastened down and proved upon them"? This may be "calm and dispassionate," according to the Journal's understanding of the words, but we deny that it is so; and we choose to repel such imputations upon us with the language which they deserve. We did not, and do not, commence personalities with the Journal or with any other paper, but we repel them when made upon us. If the Journal will turn over its files of the 24th ult., and 7th and 21st inst. it will find the language we have quoted above, and we ask it to answer whether that is "calm and dispassionate" discussion? Whether it is just? whether it is "fair" or "courteous"? We presume to hope that the Journal will admit its error. We call no man "friend" who is guilty of "political hypocrisy and double dealing," and we can scarcely suppose that the Editor of the Journal would repeatedly speak of "our friends of the Observer," if he believed us guilty of this and the other enormities which he has attempted to lay at our door.

And now for the argument. In the Observer of the 4th and 11th inst. we gave what appeared to us very sufficient reasons why the Journal's idea that a Convention had no right to amend the Constitution, was a fallacious idea. The Journal thinks these were no arguments at all. Therefore, though they seem to us conclusive, we will not here repeat them, but try some others.

The Journal contends that a Convention would have no right to amend the present Constitution, though it might make a new one We contend that a Convention could do either:—that a Convention, lawfully called, would have a right to change the Constitution in any particular, and that too without a "revolution," and without, of necessity, nullifying the present constitution as soon as it is called. It is an inherent right, of which, we contend, the present constitution neither does, nor could, deprive the people. It is, besides, a right guarantied by the Bill of Rights, which is expressly made a part of the Constitution. And if the Journal will examine the Debates in the Convention of 1835, he will see that no such idea as it contends for is there entertained, but only, that the mode of amendment by the General Assembly is prescribed as an *additional* mode of doing what previously could *only* be done by a Convention.

We think we can make the matter plain to the Journal by a question or two, to which we ask a "calm and dispassionate" answer:

1. Does the Journal admit the power of the Convention of 1835 to amend the Constitution?

The Journal must answer *yes;* for the very provision for Legislative amendment, for which the Journal contends, owes its origin to that Convention of 1835.

Well, the Convention of 1835 *had* authority to amend the Constitution. Whence was that authority derived? There is nothing, not one word, in the Constitution before 1835 which conferred such a power. It will not be pretended, we presume, that the Legislature could *confer it.*—Whence, we repeat, was it derived? And how did it happen that no revolution, and no nullifying of the old Constitution, took place when that Convention was called?

We think it too plain for argument, that the same authority which made the Constitution of 1776, (to-wit, a Convention of Delegates from the people, legally elected for the purpose,) had a right to amend that Constitution; and equally plain that the same authority now could accomplish the same object That nothing, not even the plain and positive resolve of one Convention, could abridge the power of the people, in a like Convention, to do a like act. "*All* political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only," says the Bill of Rights.

But no one can read the Debates and Proceedings of the Convention of 1835, without seeing, clearly enough, that no member of that body thought of denying to a subsequent Convention of the people the same power which that one possessed. It is a new light, which has broken in upon the Journal and Carolinian, which thus claim to see further into a mill-stone than the rest of the world, even of their own party;—for we do not see that any of their own party believed in such a doctrine when the proposition for a Convention was before the late Legislature. The bill to call a Convention which passed the House of Commons, was introduced by Mr. McLean, a Locofoco from Surry, and was voted for by a number of the party. Had they discovered that a Convention had no right to amend the Constitution? Certainly not.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 22d, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Senator elect from Massachusetts, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. [Mr. Rantoul's term of service is probably the shortest one on record, extending from Saturday the 22d to Monday the 3d—eight days, excluding Sundays.]

Two appropriation bills were passed.

The debate on the President's Message respecting the Boston fugitive slave case, was continued by Messrs. Downes, Clemens, Borland, Turney, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Butler, Cass, and Mason.

On Monday, the debate on the President's Message was continued by Messrs. Berrien, Dickinson, Rhett, and Clay, and then the question was taken and the Message referred to the Judiciary committee, yeas 34, nays 0.

On Tuesday, considerable business was dispatched, but nothing of general importance.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, many subjects were considered and acted on, but nothing of importance, beyond the ordinary necessary acts of legislation.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 22d, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was passed; and the Fortification Appropriation Bill was rejected, 79 to 61.

On Monday and Tuesday the House was engaged almost exclusively on the Appropriation Bills.

During the night session on Tuesday, the bill to provide for paying the instalment due to Mexico, being under consideration,

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, charged Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, with entering office only after receiving $50,000 from brokers and bankers of State street, Boston, and Wall street, New York. He was of the impression that there were gentlemen in the House who were personally cognizant of the fact. [Voices—Name them! name them!] He held that in former times the country would have risen indignantly against any such conduct as the reception of such sums, by gentlemen in the position of Mr. Webster, from parties who were notorious speculators in the public funds. He called on the whig party to refuse to palliate this conduct on the part of the Secretary of State, and in that manner to vindicate its own integrity. He also warned the democracy of the House of the danger of standing by the imputation of any such transaction.

Mr. ASHMUN said that the last speaker had at length accomplished the purpose for which the democracy and free-soilers of Worcester county had united in sending him here.

The member was sent here to vindicate the great principles of human liberty. He was to roll back the tide of slavery; he was to throw into the shade, by superhuman efforts, all his colleagues and the men of the North. And he has now vindicated his reputation. Three or four elections have passed since the honorable member took his seat. The great inquiry was, "What has our friend from the Worcester district done? Nothing yet. Wait, you shall hear." The effort of to-night will carry a response that he has vindicated a character which, it was to be hoped, no other Massachusetts man would attempt to imitate—he has assailed one of his own fellow-citizens. He, a Massachusetts man, attempted to defame a Massachusetts man to-night. He was the first and the only one who had the courage of malignity to stand up here to attempt to disgrace Mr. Webster.

The honorable member had spoken of the distinguished Secretary of State as eating at the board of the public. When the honorable member sat at his board, ate his bread, partook of his salt, was he studying this deep design? But he (Mr. Ashmun) did not rise to vindicate Mr. Webster. The world will take care of the reputation of the Secretary of State.

The member says that ten days ago he saw in the Boston Atlas (edited by a respectable man) a letter written from this city, in which the writer says that a member of the House is in possession of facts which would convict the Secretary of State of treason and corruption, and that a resolution of inquiry was to be offered. He (Mr. Ashmun) had been waiting for the honorable member to introduce his resolution.

There is a collusion somewhere. He did not know who the writer is, but words similar to those of the gentleman's to-night appeared in the letter. There was a conspiracy—not one man, but two—and if it was not begun by the gentleman, who was it? For weeks this resolution may have been in some member's drawer, charging Mr. Webster with corruption and treason, the writer says; and yet every day he (Mr. Ashmun) looked to see what bold defamer would dare stand forth and put himself in the position of an accuser. All, all was silence until a late hour of the night—until near the close of the session, when no man dares to offer a resolution. But the honorable member from Massachusetts gets up, and without any other responsibility than an individual one, and without offering a resolution to inquire into the facts, with characteristic mode, scatters over the land and the world insinuations intended to injure, cruelly injure, one of his own State.

Suppose it true that, in generosity and justice, free-traders and tariff men, merchants and mechanics, are disposed to make Mr. Webster presents—he wished his colleague could so act as to command from them this kind of consideration, even while he fails to get their votes, trial after trial—if so, was there anything to impeach Mr. Webster's integrity? Let the bold defamer stand forth! For one, (said Mr. A.) I am ready to meet the charge, and I believe that the honest and generous-hearted of this House stand here to meet it. Let the charges be put in a specific form, and not mere assertion indulged.

Mr. HILLIARD submitted to every man, possessed with a feeling of charity, whether this was not a most ungenerous occasion, when debating a public policy like this, to make the debate personal to the Secretary of State? The name of that great man was not to be thrown idly away; "a good name is to be valued above all price," and these extraordinary, groundless, and malignant charges were not to be wantonly thrown out in a body like this without being replied to. The splendid reputation of Mr. Webster, which has thrown its lustre over the American nation, the golden orb of which was now almost setting beneath the horizon of time, was an object so much admired by him that he was unwilling to see a single speck placed upon it by a malignant act. There was not one living illustrious American amongst us, he cared not of what party, that he did not desire to see him go down to the grave with an illustrious reputation. He characterized the charges as unnecessary and reckless, and believed that the hostility which came from that quarter was due to the fact that when clouds and darkness overhung the fortunes of the country, and every good man trembled for its fate, and every bad man hoped for its overthrow, that great man breasted the storm, and rolled back the tide; putting all at stake for his country. As a Southern man, he (Mr. H.) was grateful to him for his courage and manliness. He believed the whole country would record his name in the history of the times in the largest capitals and the noblest terms. Massachusetts might repudiate him, though he did not believe she would, but that she would be true to her own fame, and stand by her great son; but if she should repudiate him, the country would take him up. Mr. Webster's fair fame could not be impaired by these reckless charges.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm:
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

He believed the character of the Secretary of State was above suspicion. Every act had been for his country. He believed he entertained no higher wish than that (citing his own language) "When his eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, he might not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty first, Union afterwards; but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

On Wednesday, Mr. ALLEN said he had understood Mr. Ashmun to say that he held in his hand a denial of his (Mr Allen's) charge made last night. If so, he was ready to meet it. All he asked was that he should be permitted to bring forward the testimony. He could and would substantiate the facts. Mr. Webster had written on to Boston that he could not take the office (when the Secretaryship of State was tendered to him) on account of the low pay. It was then agreed that $25,000 should be raised for him in Boston, and as much in New York. The New York sum was raised in full; and but $19,500 of the Boston amount was raised. This much he had actually received. These facts he could prove.

Mr. A. then went on to argue the impropriety of having gentlemen who could accept such arrangements in public offices of so great importance.

He denied the right of Mr. Webster to immunity from criticism, which had been claimed for him by Mr. Hilliard, who Mr. A. held was dazzled by the vision of a foreign mission. That gentleman (Mr. H.) had been to a feast of languages, and had stolen the scraps, he judged, from the tone of his remarks. Mr. A. continued in a strain of personal remarks, reflecting on Mr. Webster, acknowledging that gentleman to be a great man, but insisting he had fallen from temptations which lesser lights could withstand. Mr. A. next quoted (repeating) his remarks long since spoken elsewhere, comparing Mr. Webster to Lord Bacon, "the wisest, greatest, but meanest of mankind." In reply, to the allegation that *he* should not bring such charges against a Massachusetts statesman, he plead in his justification that Mr. W. had disgraced the character of Massachusetts statesmen of old times, who lived poor and died poor, without going to Wall street and State street to beg a bonus.

He denied his obligation to withhold such a statement as he made on the day before because Mr. Webster was a Massachusetts man; and he also denied the charge of ingratitude which Mr. Ashmun had made against him, and contended that it was his duty to communicate to the country the facts he had then stated. He had no brother for whom he wanted a lucrative office from Mr. Webster's hands, nor, if he had, would he accept it.

Mr. ASHMUN thought that the remarks of his colleague scarcely needed a reply. The sense of shame and indignation that shone in every face, and which was expressed so audibly last night, was a better and more effectual response than would be any words he could utter. Did not every one mark the indignation felt and uttered all around the hall at the shameless charge made last night? There was not an honorable man in the House who would not at such a charge cry out "Shame! shame!" He was coming directly to the point. The gentleman charged last night, and had renewed the charge to-day, that before accepting the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Webster entered into a negotiation, by which he made a condition that if he accepted the office he should receive from certain bankers in State street, Boston, and Wall street, New York, a large sum of money—some $50,000—and that that contract had been fulfilled so far as New York was concerned, and nearly fulfilled so far as Boston was concerned. This was a charge of corruption. It was a charge that he had accepted that office for the purpose of favoring men of business, and it was nothing less. He was authorized to say that, in its length and breadth, in the aggregate and in the detail, it was an unqualified falsehood. He was authorized to say, and upon that authority did say, that it was an unqualified falsehood.

Mr. ALLEN. State your authority.

Mr ASHMUN. Now the issue was made; the challenge had been accepted. Let the defamer of the Secretary of State carry out his threats.—This was all he had to say; but he would state—

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ASHMUN. Take your seat, sir. You will have time enough when I get through. You shall not interrupt me.

He had now done what he was not authorized to do last night. Having authority to do this now, there could be no mistake about the matter. The gentleman had said that whatever else he might be, he was characterized by frankness. This would be news to some people in Massachusetts. It would be news in the gentleman's own village. It was news to him. If his character had been one of frankness through life, then he had not been informed correctly. As evidence of his frankness, that gentleman, with these purposes in the deep abysses of his heart, had gone to the hospitable board of Mr. Webster, and there, with his family and friends around him, partaken of his hospitality. He had gone there, smiling and seeming to be friendly, when there were in his heart whisperings of malignity.

Mr. ALLEN rose to a point of order. He had no objection to any statement of the kind; but the statement was entirely false. He had not been in his house this session.

Mr. ASHMUN said that the speech of the gentleman had been made with no new impressions. He had not come suddenly to the conclusion announced on this floor. All his life he had professed friendship, while in his heart he harbored enmity. The gentleman was frank. He did not publish secret and confidential letters of Charles Hudson?

Mr. ALLEN. No, sir; you are a scoundrel if you say so.

Mr. ASHMUN did not know what Charles Hudson would say. The gentleman had been accepting hospitalities, had sat at the board of the Secretary, and had smiled, while at the same time a dagger was in his heart, if not *in* his hand.

His colleague and himself had been colleagues elsewhere. Did they not recollect the scenes of the Philadelphia Convention? His colleague and himself, through the whole Convention, voted for Mr. Webster as the candidate of the Whig party, and because that gentleman did not receive the nomination his colleague *rose up* and denounced the Convention as traitors to the Whig party, and, spurning it, returned home to Massachusetts. A nice standard to present to the country; an excellent specimen of the frankness of his colleague! So much for that part of the subject.

Mr. A. noticed the personal allusions of Mr. Allen to himself—the charges that he had prepared for northern consumption his speeches different from the editions thereof as circulated at the South.

Mr. TOOMBS. I never heard you say anything we *could* circulate at the South. [A general laugh.]

Mr. Allen again attempted to get the floor, but the House would not allow either himself or Mr. Hilliard to speak, but passed to the regular business.

MONUMENT TO THOS. JEFFERSON.—The *Democratic* Legislature of Virginia has refused, by a large majority, to erect a Monument to its "great Apostle."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury says that of 167 members elected to the Convention, 127 are men who have made up their minds that "the federal government is a cursed bad bargain, which it is high time to get rid of," and are distinctly and unalterably for secession and withdrawal of South Carolina alone from the Union. Of the remaining 40, not 10 are opposed to secession, but some are in favor of waiting for other States to join them.

This is the end to which the doctrine of secession will inevitably bring its advocates. It is not often avowed here, as yet, but twelve months ago it was not avowed in South Carolina. The step is gradual, but certain, and we warn the people that the advocates of secession in North Carolina in 1851 will be the advocates of disunion in 1852 —*if they dare.*

FLAX COTTON.—The statements in the English papers of the admixture of flax and cotton by machinery are renewed by late arrivals from England. And the English correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial notices it as follows, sending to the Editor a sample of the yarn:

"The experiments with M. Claussen's prepared flax continues to yield the most satisfactory results. A yarn has now been spun consisting of three fourths flax and one fourth cotton, which has been pronounced at Manchester to be exceedingly good, and which, it is said, can be produced for 2d. (4 cents) per lb. cheaper than the same quality spun from ordinary cotton. The use of the flax without admixture of cotton is also said to be attended by no difficulties, and the material in that case is proportionably cheaper. Doubts having been raised whether the combined flax and cotton would be capable of receiving a uniform color in dying, that point has likewise been tested with equal success. M. Claussen is a Dane, and was resident many years in Brazil."

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	No. Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Deaths.	No. Farms.	Establishments of industry.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alamance,	7,915	382	3,197	107	935	39	1,522	1,522
Alexander,	4,655	22	585	29	677	4	827	827
Anson,	6,581	77	6,876	181	876	31	1,166	1,166
Ashe,	8,122	68	595	53	1,406	3	1,407	1,407
Beaufort,	7,731	837	5,249	198	660	92	1,663	1,673
Bertie,	5,486	295	7,380	140	583	56	1,070	1,078
Bladen,	5,066	352	4,359	126	630	70	1,005	1,007
Brunswick,	3,663	308	3,302	116	401	87	771	771
Buncombe,	11,197	86	1,737	105	2,287	21	1,942	1,942
Burke,	5,480	160	2,132	116	373	4	983	984
Cabarrus,	6,943	113	2,688	133	883	45	1,262	1,298
Caldwell,	4,994	124	1,203	55	397	8	926	926
Camden,	3,576	288	2,187	122	603	15	770	770
Carteret,	5,167	158	1,506	61	208	20	972	972
Caswell,	7,074	426	7,780	341	713	56	1,375	1,375
Catawba,	7,281	13	1,569	61	503	3	1,237	1,237
Chatham,	12,184	295	5,902	185	1,782	48	2 210	2,210
Chowan,	3,005	102	3,797	110	366	28	613	613
Cleaveland,	8,593	43	1,747	91	972	23	1,523	1,524
Columbus,	4,264	142	1,503	53	453	5	779	782
Craven,	7,223	1,536	5,914	97	388	67	1,844	1,844
Cumberland,	12,163	930	7,217	234	972	103	2,541	2,555
Currituck,	4,639	189	2,448	92	520		926	926
Cherokee,	6,499	8	336	37	459	5	1,020	1,020
Duplin,	7,197	309	6,006	169	1,417	63	1,419	1,419
Davie,	5,616	79	2,171	70	509	41	1,027	1,027
Davidson,	12,151	168	3,192	170	1,233	18	2,308	2,838
Edgecombe,	8,336	256	8,557	216	926	15	1,653	1,653
Franklin,	5,666	540	5,507	122	612	24	1,116	1,116
Forsythe,	9,680	140	1,358	112	936	80	1,737	1,752
Gates,	4,170	386	3,873	110	496	22	880	880
Granville,	10,529	1,114	9,986	311	1,230	55	2,107	2,107
Greene,	3,244	140	3,257	60	437	21	684	684
Guilford,	15,890	664	3,186	181	1,692	55	3,048	3,050
Gaston,	6,035	12	2,114	35	805	10	1,072	1,072
Halifax,	5,740	1,896	8,960	385	1,051	4	1,759	1,759
Haywood,	5,929	707	418	105	820		1,110	1,137
Hertford,	3,589	833	3,704	141	397	21	831	831
Hyde,	4,800	244	2,618	151	415	6	927	957
Henderson,	6,431	47	924	48	574	1	929	929
Iredell,	16,548	30	4,102	163	1,115	16	1,834	1,838
Johnston,	8,913	140	4,720	124	1,149	102	1,704	1,704
Jones,	2,152	137	2,838	62	240	14	453	453
Lenoir,	3,589	143	4,116	93	362	17	700	700
Lincoln,	5,659	33	2,075	76	749	80	1,022	1,038
Martin,	4,637	319	3,873	99	588	9	923	923
McDowell,	4,771	213	1,261	59	557	30	860	860
Mecklenburg,	8,321	158	5,412	142	1,075	16	1,632	1,642
Montgomery,	5,081	43	1,788	72	308	15	902	904
Moore,	7,201	165	1,975	75	718	8	1,286	1,286
Macon,	5,608	232	549	67	643	21	907	951
Nash,	6,060	601	4,036	126	732	20	1,248	1,258
New Hanover,	8,220	883	8,661	269	697	186	1,884	1,884
Northampton,	5,998	826	6,511	229	682	7	1,344	1,344
Onslow,	5,029	167	3,116	72	374	27	961	961
Orange,	11,428	443	5,255	133	1,094	17	2,205	2,205
Pasquotank,	4,627	1,218	3,105	94	572	11	1,150	1,150
Perquimons,	3,571	507	3,250	143	288	21	818	818
Person,	5,622	276	4,893	114	741	17	1,070	1,078
Pitt,	6,677	87	6,633	196	816	42	1,316	1,323
Randolph,	13,806	396	1,140	155	2,016	41	2,517	2,528
Richmond,	4,920	194	4,704	102	497	3	949	950
Rowan,	9,895	111	3,853	202	1,118	108	1,841	1,868
Robeson,	7,240	1,221	4,364	155	1,264	27	1,513	1,513
Rockingham,	8,089	436	5,329	166	716	45	1,693	1,703
Rutherford,	16,433	217	1,905	140	967	28	1,833	1,890
Sampson,	8,352	465	5,685	161	976	56	1,582	1,582
Stokes,	7,277	134	1,881	70	606	34	1,260	1,303
Surry,	10,204	242	2,000	148	1,606	48	2,806	2,816
Stanly,	5,455	47	1,459	81	715	15	946	951
Tyrrell,	3,387	128	1,712	57	223	41	635	635
Union,	8,026	49	1,982	107	1,235	9	1,422	1,422
Wake,	14,276	1,260	9,419	284	1,526	71	2,844	2,845
Warren,	4,617	411	8,887	204	543	24	905	905
Washington,	3,226	215	2,215	205	509	24	670	670
Wilkes,	10,784	173	1,142	59	1,514	9	2,050	2,050
Watauga,	3,243	28	129	23	402	1	569	573
Wayne,	7,815	652	5,020	224	729	70	1,575	1,576
Yancey,	7,739	51	346	66	1,328	13	1,322	1,388
	553,775	27,567	289,458	10,278	63,466	2,609	106,084	106,628

A terrible tornado passed over Fayetteville (Tenn.) on the 24th instant, which destroyed forty houses. Many persons were seriously injured.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 4.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	9½ a 10
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	a 10	Molasses,	24 a 27
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10 a 11	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 6¼	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3¼ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3¼ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton has ranged about our quotations during the week. There have been no sales since the arrival of the Europa to show what it will settle down at. Good Bacon is in demand at ten cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 11. Corn 74 to 78. Northern Flour $6 to $8. Lard 9½ to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50 to 12 00; Wide do. 7 50; Scantling 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 05; Hard 1 30. Tar 1 15. Spirits Turpentine 28. Timber—Shipping $10; prime mill $7 to $8; ordinary $5 to $6; inferior $3½ to $4½.

At Charleston, Cotton was brought to a stand by the Europa's news. A small quantity sold at 10½ to 11¾. The sales for the week previous were at 9 to 12¾, principally at 10½ to 11½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,611,216 bales against 1,482,580 last year. Increase 128,636.

At New York, Middling Upland cotton 10¾

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 10¾, (before the Europa arrived.)

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Meeting at Finche's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at Finche's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the Construction of the "*Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road*" are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3. 61

Register and Standard 2 weeks.

Cumberland County, N. C., March 3, 1851.

THE Subscriber having on the 3d day of March 1851, taken letters of administration according to Law, on the estate of John L. Parker, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose—otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will please to make payment immediately. E. J. LILLY.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of March, inst., at the store lately occupied by J. L. Parker, dec'd, all the goods belonging to his estate, consisting of DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. Also, the Household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to said estate.

Terms, six months' credit for approved notes, payable at Bank.

E. J. LILLY, Adm'

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W Jones Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10 1849 54tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
50000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
25 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

☞ THE FARMERS of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 5th of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., (being the Wednesday of County Court,) to consult on the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society for the County.

PLANTS & TREES FOR SALE.

NOW is the time to plant Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. The ground should be rich enough for good Corn, ploughed or spaded very deep. Dig a large hole and fill with 2 bushels decayed vegetable matter and half a bush. of ashes or a peck of slacked lime, well mixed. Where only a few trees are planted, a cart load to each tree will not be too much; for pears add ½ bushel cinders from the shop. My stock of Plants and Trees is complete for the Spring trade. Many green-house Plants are now coming into bloom; Hyacinths, extra fine, in pots; handsome Evergreens, hard Shrubs, flowering Vines, &c.

Also, Flower Pots and Tubs of all sizes.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

Jan. 25, 1851. 56-tf

☞ I am prepared to graft and bud Orange and Lemon Trees; also to furnish compost for all kinds of Plants. Plants and Trees will not give satisfaction without their wants in the way of annual nourishment are properly attended to.

C. L.

REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M. and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

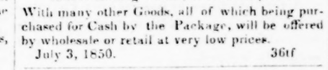
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

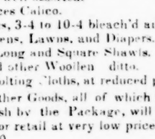
JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf



LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., Union Theological Seminary.
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D.,
" F. L. Sampson, D. D.,
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.

Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

CANDY,

At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.

JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade; fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17 tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Beltiag, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

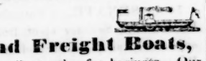
☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan 1, 1850. 20-tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

56-Y WILMINGTON, N. C.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, }
A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49 tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-tf1Spd

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and